mal whorl on the stem, are three more whorls of three leaves each set closely together, making a pretty rosette, and above those is the flower erect. Sepals rather larger than common; petals 11^{l} long and 4^{l} wide, with a white stripe running down the center, and a green one on each edge; stigmas four; one of the petals two-parted.

In the other plant a rosette of two whorls; a third abnormal whorl inthis specimen also, but lifted half an inch above the others to the base of the flower. Petals green and white; one stamen abortive; stigmas two. The rosettes pressed and mounted measure in one plant 5^{in} 10^{l} across, in the other 4^{in} 11^{l}.

The upright flowers suggested T. grandiflorum, but the stigmas, distinct and recurved,and the short stamens are perhaps enough to prove the species to be cernuum; moreover, I learn that T. grandiflorum has never been noticed in that vicinity, and that T. cernuum is common where these plants were found. They were collected by a very youthful observer, Miss Anna Dimmock, who writes to me that there were several other similar specimens where she gathered those which she sent here. —MARIA L. OWEN, *Springfield, Mass.*

An abnormal Hepatica.—A peculiar form of *Hepatica triloba*, collected near Boston, was brought to me recently. The peduncle, which is very flat, though not much larger than usual, is doubtless a case of fasciation. The involucre consists of seven green bracts of unequal size, one with a white streak on both sides. A normal flower of nine semi-white sepals is in the normal position. Another smaller flower, of six white sepals, is crowded between the larger flower and the involucre on a short pedicel. This flower has an involucre of three bracts, one green, and two of a variegated green and white color. Both flowers have the usual number of stamens and pistils.—WALTER DEANE, *Cambridge, Mass.*